## The dangers of vicarious sex in modern life

That more and more sex films are being shown in the cinemas and now also on television is neither fortuitous nor the sole result of commercial exploitation. In a survey carried out on behalf of the Munich institute for youth affairs and educational aspects of film and television. and also on behalf of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Professor Franz Zöchbauer examined the social and psychological origins of the "sex wave." The conclusions he came to were interes-

The rash of recent sex films of a decidedly pornographic bent is still spreading, battering at the last bulwarks of propriety to hold out. Sex, as frank as lack in people. Sex educational films could be, is now a natural ingredient even of films with critical pretensions. It is a bute towards remedying this deficiency. "must" in comedies and films that allegedly probe young people's innermost be rectified seems to have been extended

Professor Zöchbauer suspects that these films reflect actual social conditions and the emotional desires of the masses an eye," writes Professor Zöchbauer. released largely by advertising. He regards the sex film as a consequence of man's growing self-alienation.

in sexual life. But Professor Zöchbauer



A scene from Owald Kolle's film 'Das Wunder der Liebe' (Photo: Arca-Film/Inter-Verielh/Weissbrich)

pressions and rigid moral dictates, thus

making it easier to handle people; and b)

to concentrate the attention of the

suppressed on sexual matters, diverting

Professor Zöchbauer advances these

views more or less without comment, but

it is clear that personally he sees in the

enormous range of sex products a dialec-

tic counter-movement to psuedo-Christian

Puritanism. The swing of the pendulum in

the other direction has resulted in over-

emphasis on sex and over-concern with

This has led to uncertainty in stan-

the Federal Republic.

"stringers", reporting from all over Germany and around the

world, 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to

on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zollung is the paper of the business-

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subscribers. 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold

isolated gratification.

their attention from political affairs.

also regards sex films as symptoms of a assert their validity by claiming to contri-

"Belief in the view that anything can to sexual problems. A kind of erotic engineer has appeared on the scene, promising to fix matters in the twinkling of

The professor also drew attention to the political background of these films. Sex films are used systematically by those The sex film promises illusory security in power a) to heighten sexual needs, aggravating guilt feelings amid social re-

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both

its coverage and its editorial contents assume international

significance. Twice the Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung has been

named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time,

in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse

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"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a desig-

nation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underly-

ing purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers

West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition

to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450, i.e.

fessors of 26 institutes in the United States.

dards of judgement, as far as these & are concerned, Professor Zöchbater cluded. Most traditional arguments become wothless. For example, notion that sex films stimulate con sive eroticism or represent an enem ment into the intimute sphere.

Professor Zöchbauer recogniser greater danger in the propagation of expectations and modes of behali What he means is that a person's to partner in the sexual act is compared. an Illusory partner - from the co for example.

The dangerous model of posslove is also developed in many of the films. Especially in secret service films. woman is a mere article of consumption and is used accordingly. Profis Zöchbauer speaks of "modern slags"

The survey points to another dies effect of great significance. Since 51 vital function requires its own incar sex films could certainly prolong it individual's sexual interest, potença vitality. But they could also have it effect of breeding violence. If an inte dual, brought to a high emotional at by such films, is denied an opportunity work off this emotional intensity, he she could well find a release in agen-

This would then take the form in Sunday row in the family, slapping & dren or an itching for a fight. This Professor Zöchbauer's opinion, it harmful to the individual as indiscinnate and reckless sexual activity.

(Hannoversche Presso, 30 May 1969

# The German Tribune

Jamburg, 24 June 1969 Eighth Year - No. 376 - By Air A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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## West's defence problems in a world context

Political talks between the Russians indication that US troopstrength could be and the Americans have been on the cards reduced in the foreseeable future, even ever since it has been clear that the Americans are gradually to withdraw their troops from Vietnam. For the So- sion. vist Union the Vietnam question has made negotiations with the Americans a none too attractive proposition, yet the arms race makes talks vitally important

Since the Second World War the Russians have almost caught up with the Americans in military technology and now that both superpowers have reached approximately the same military level their interests must necessarily increasingly coincide.

Western Europe has mixed feelings about talks between Washington and Moscow. Military men in particular are afraid that America will make unilateral concessions at the expense of Wostern European

It is pointed out that the rotation principle practised by the Americans has in practide amounted to a reduction in US military presence of roughly ten per cent. A sceptical view is also taken of Defence Secretary Laird's assurance that

PORA THREE PREMINING REPORTED IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

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THINGS SEEN Hannah Höch - one of the first in

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Youth dramatically sets out to confront youth

COMMON MARKET

EEC agricultural policy must be braked

IAAF decision catches Munich Olympics organisers on the hop

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the United States will not for the time being be withdrawing troops from Europe.

The Nixon administration is under powerful pressure on this subject. Influential senators such as Mike Mansfield and Stuart Symington reckon that 100,000 American troops in Germany are ample. At present more than 200,000 GIs are stationed in this country.

stationing troops in Germany are another the communists nor did Poher, whom it a blow against the "third force" that is

though the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia may have postponed the deci-

The conventional superiority of Warsaw Pact forces over Nato's divisions and the fear of unilateral American concessions decided Britain and this country to make a joint study the result of which was a proposal for the lowering of the nuclear threshold.

As was to be expected the Americans were far from overjoyed when the proposal was aired at a session of the Nato nuclear planning group.

The Americans reckon that a major war is unlikely in Europe. One of the results of the Cuban crisis was that the two superpowers respected their respective spheres of influence and acknowledged the status quo.

Frontier incidents are all that is held to be possible. Efforts are being made to cater for the minor conflicts that are held possible by means of planning for limited counter-strikes. This is why the flexible response concept superseded that of massive retaliation.

The Americans have thus intentionally raised the nuclear threshold. As a result conventional troops in Europe are of increased importance. Work on a strengthening of conventional defonces has begun - in the Luftwaffe, for inst tance - but the army is as good as unchanged to meet the requirements of the new strategic concept. ..

The Bundeswehr, for instance, is basicestablished: Its main forces are concen-

Georges Pompidou's election as Presi-

dent of the French fifth Republic indicat-

es the commencement of a gradual

change from what could be called ortho-

dox Gaulism. It heralds the approach of

government on liberal-conservative prin-

The majority of those who voted

chose to avoid making a brusque change

from one regime to another that would

have been very different. Conservative instincts triumphed over the urge to make

decided not to challenge the established

order. The Party had no wish to offer

support to the representative of General

As in May 1968 the Communist Party

a leap into the unknown.



Nato undefeatable - on paper≥

trated 125 to 200 miles to the west of the zonal border.

If frontier incidents are to be taken as the most likely form of warfare ought it not to be more in this country's interest to station larger numbers of conventional forces in more advanced positions in order to keep losses of terrain as small as possible until a decision on whether to employ nuclear weapons has been reach-

Proposals for safeguarding the frontier in this way have repeatedly been made by military men in recent years but no attention has been paid to them. Frontier brigades, armed appropriately, could be formed and supported by strong local home guard units, for instance. Only a ally stationed and organised in exactly few heavy armoured divisions would be the same way as when it was first maintained in the hinterland to be used as

(Cartuon: Peter Leger/Silddeutsche Zeitung)

it many well be that the formation of two brigades of chasseurs by Bundeswehr Cluef of Staff Alfred Schnez is a step in this direction but a decision on a concept has obviously not yet been reached at the Ministry of Defence in Bonn, with the result that a frontier incident would still take place along the Rhine.

Instead hopes are based on the illusion that the Americans might after all be prepared to lower the nuclear threshold. It would be more useful to come to terms with the concept of a flexible response and to make the best of it in both military and political terms.

The Western Allies should, for instance, also be induced by means of negotiations to station stronger units in the immediate vicinity of the demarcation line between the two parts of Ger-. Peter Christian Müller

(Handelsbiatt, 13 June 1969)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

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### No French leap into the unknown in the elections

ciples, partly presidential, as in the past,

Pompidou, however, has to thank the communists for their neutral stance. They did not give their support to his opponent which would have threatened him per-

It is too eatly to come to any conclusions as regards the foreign policy Georges Pompidou will pursue. The decision the French communists made not to support Poher had nothing to do with a de Gaulle and the Gaullist Party, and possible foreign policy or even with relaequally did not offer support to the tions with the Soviet Union.

Tough negotiation over offset payments for the foreign exchange costs of

Opposition candidate, Alain Poher. In this Presidential election the comments for the foreign exchange costs of Georges Pompidou had no approval from munistr sought, above all things, to strike

appearing on the French political scene, the third force that is intervening between Gaullism and Communism. Their actions have impeded the development of a renewed party coalition between the liberal Centrists and the democratic Left.

Georges Pompidou has promised much in his election campaign speeches. But he cannot, nor could he, fulfil them all. He is the representative of a national conservatism with liberal attitudes. He will be obliged to change the basic substance of Gaullism.

The new French President has stressed time and time again that he will not be the successor of General de Gaulle in all espects. He will merely accept as an inheritance the best of the General's policies. If he can put into effect the political testament that General de Gaulle left behind will only be manifest by events in the next few weeks, months or Lothar Ruehl

(DIE WELT, 16 June 1969)



#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Why so many Arab state recognitions of Walter Ulbricht's regime?

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Now that not only Iraq and Sudan but also Syria has decided to establish diplomatic relations with the GDR searching questions as to the reasons and motives for the wave of Arab recognition of East Berlin are being asked in Bonn.

Some politicians in this country evidently credit Arab governments with a great deal of political refinement. They suppose that the intention is to influence the forthcoming Bundestag elections and sow dissension in domestic policy in this

The press release of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU) attributes this unwelcome development to the failure of Federal Republic cultural policy abroad, which, it is claimed, has failed to present an effective picture of this country.

The remedy suggested is improved concentration of work in the cultural field and a considerable increase in the funds available.

Considerations such as these fall short of the mark because they amount to no more than an introspective view. From the viewpoint of the Arab world this country is not the centre of the world but the end of the earth. For Damascus or Baghdad what happens in Bonn and what Bonn does or does not do is of secondary

The main reason for their recognition of the equally far-off GDR is the steadily growing influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. Sending an ambassador to. East Berlin is the diplomatic tribute the Arabs are paying to Moscow in return

### Winzer comes back from UAR empty-handed!

Otto Winzer, GDR Foreign Minister, was unable to conclude his visit to Cairo by announcing a forthcoming exchange of ambassadors. Bonn should, however, no longer accept the news calmly. Since Walter Ulbricht's spectacular visit to Cairo in 1964 East Berlin has spared no effort to encourage Egypt to afford it full diplomatic recognition

President Nasser has so far avoided crossing the threshold of diplomatic recognition, but less because of reluctance to demonstrate its entry into the Soviet camp by such a clear move than because playing hard to get has so far paid.

It seems less and less right that Bonn ould shun the political bazaar in Cairo. One gesture would be to send a man with extensive knowledge of Arab problems to with the Americans, who in future will replace this country's representative atta- have to pay more heavily for their bases ched to the embassy that looks after on the Iberian peninsula. German affairs. Good participation in the parliamentary trip to Cairo that has been announced on several occasions would be

It is, of course, a truism that good advice on Arab matters is expensive in the truest sense of the word. Even so, it would be poor business sense to wait until the last items of merchandise have been swept down the Nile.

(Handelsblatt, 11 June 1969)

## STUTTGARTER. ZEITUNG

for Soviet support in the conflict with

What is more, it is an inexpensive tribute. Its cost in political terms is negligible since Arab countries broke off diplomatic relations with Bonn in 1965 when this country established diplomatic relations with Israel.

When, in 1967, the Arabs, armed by the Soviet Union and encouraged by the Kremlin in their hostile attitude towards Israel, had to accept an overwhelming defeat it looked first as though Moscow had suffered a serious loss of prestige.

Must not the fact that the great protector of Arab nationalism had looked on with arms folded while the Israelis were victorious on every front give rise to doubts as to Russia's reliability and determination? Many observers hoped at the time that outcome of the Arab-Israeli war would lead to alientation between the Arabs and Moscow.

The course events have taken is exactly opposite. The loss of nearly all their armaments has made the Arab states even more dependent on the only great power help them re-arm.

The June war also proved that arms deliveries alone were not enough to prevent military defeat. Training to handle the sophisticated weaponry and use it in a tactically and strategically correct manner had been seen to be indispensable.

in realising this the Arabs opened the door to Soviet instructors and advisers all over the Middle East. Because of these ably improving its military and political influence in a number of Arab countries.

The Soviet Mediterranean fleet may be the most evident factor in this infiltration but it is probably not the most imporleading Arab power.

Since 1967 the Russians have built up

land blockade of the Rock

bases in Algeria.

Soviet eyes.

One is Spain's victory in negotiations

The other, and probably the most

important aspect of all, is the appearance

of the Red Fleet in the Mediterranean,

coupled with the creation of Soviet air

Only recently, in trade talks with

that Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar

Even in the nuclear age the value of

Egypt - arms and ammunition stores. tanks and armoured vehicles in storage and supplies of fuel and spares. Whenever the need arises the Soviet Union would be in a position to operate by land, sea and air from Egypt.

Intensive training of the Egyptian armed forces is another factor. The Israelis have learnt from occasional deserters that all Egyptian commanders down to the rank of battalion commander have Soviet officers attached to them as advisers. A similar state of affairs exists in the Syrian army and in Yemen too the Soviet Union supplies arms and instructors.

The Soviet Union is already preparing to fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of Britain from the Persian Gulf. In this role Iraq is Moscow's major partner. In an agreement recently reached with the Iraqi government the Soviet Union undertook to build a large fishing port in Basrah.

The treaty allows Soviet fishing vessel the right to land at Basrah and use to port as a base for fishing in the Persin

Since many a Soviet fishing vessel to the oceans of the world is already equip ed with radar rather than nets it is han likely that the Russians will be interested solely in fish. Should Moscow feel the need, Basrah could swiftly be expandinto a base for the Red Fleet.

Seldom can a great power have mi so much political profit from what at fi glance appeared to be a crippling dele as has the Soviet Union from the det of the Arab countries in the Six-Dayl of 1967. In historical terms the Son Union has taken over the role formen played by British imperialism in the Middle East. But the outward appearance es have changed.

Moscow brings its influence to be indirectly and not as direct colonish the In practice this means that the Arabia not compelled to play the tune called the Soviet Union at home. Common takeovers have not taken place. In fore policy, however, the Arabs have no ale native but to follow the Soviet line, as this, of course, includes recognition of the GDR by as many Arab states a

## Andrei Gromyko in Cairo

surprise visit to Cairo cannot solely be explained as the result of a Soviet desire that immediately declared itself ready to to gain President Nasser's support for some as yet unknown compromise formula drawn up by the four-power talks in New York on peace in the Middle East. Moscow appears to be afraid that the Egyptian regime may topple.

This conclusion may be drawn from a Pravila, commentary in which the United Arab Republic is reminded in imploring tones of its advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries, of consolidacircumstances the Soviet Union has suc- tion of the internal front and of the need cceded in the past two years in consider- to solve the conflict with Israel soberly and realistically by political means.

On the same day a commentary penned by Al Ahram editor Heikal, a personal friend of President Nasser, appeared in Cairo. In it he predicted a hot winter of tant. Moscow has devoted most of its conflict to liberate the occupied Arab efforts naturally enough to Egypt, the territories. The contradiction between the two commentaries is evident.

. President Nasser's internal front ls a complete military infra-structure in apparently in such danger that editor

Gibraltar, the Americans in Spain and

the Red Fleet in the Mediterranean

Not only Britain's new constitution nuclear-proof forts remains, as military

for Gibraltar but also two altogether surveys show. The Spanlards, who deli-

different factors led to the spectacular berately never mention this point, know

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's Heikal has to issue continual war three as a release mechanism for the disappoint ment of the army and the general public with the Soviet ally and at Moscow and Cairo's failure to force Israel to withdraw by either political or military means.

The feeling of frustration strengthens opposition to the Egyptian regime. Path for this reason (Nusser does not at the stage want to lay himself open to accustions of having given, in to the Sound Union yet again) recognition of Ess Berlin has been postponed. Mr Gromyko must have appreciated why.

(DIE WELT, 11 June 1969)

#### The German Tribune

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With a minimum of effort and expense the Rock could be converted into a missile base controlling not only the entrance to the Mediterranean, which is far more important than the exit, but also

By neutralising Gibraltar, as it were, Falangist Spain can gain a far-reaching Madrid, the Soviet Union made it clear advantage in dealing with the Soviet Union and Madrid's interest in gaining it would upgrade the Franco regime in is unmistakable.

the Soviet Union's Algerian bases.

second-best only to Britain what the

strategic value of the Rock of Gibraltar is.

Axel Severing (Kieler Nachrichten, 10 June 1969)

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**HOME AFFAIRS** 

No. 376 - 24 June 1969

## Nominal NPD result in Mainz election should not cause complacency

Whenever the pressure is on in German politics the valve always opens to the right, never to the left. The local authority and administrative district elections in the Rhineland-Palatinate have once again borne out the truth of this assertion.

Over the state as a whole, maybe, the National Democrats (NPD) may only have polled 2.4 per cent of the votes but it would be wrong to note this result with self-satisfaction and to point out that this figure is far below the five-per-cent hurdle political parties must clear to enter the Bundestag.

The NPD concentrated its efforts in a number of areas. Where NPD candidates actually stood they were successful, very successful in some cases. Let no one make the results out to be harmless.

In Alzey and Worms constituency the NPD polled 15.3 per cent of the votes. Its success in the Rhineland-Palatinate elections will without doubt provide it with a psychological and propaganda boost in the forthcoming general election cam-

The major democratic parties continue to be confronted with the task of combating extreme right-wingers by political means, a phrase with which they make great play but have yet to take to heart. Political opposition to the NPD by the major parties has not been particularly

Otherwise the Christian Democrats (CDU), Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) can all be entirely satisfied with their showing in the Rhineland-Palatinate, difficult though it is to regard local election results as an indication of likely general election showing.

The CDU in particular can pat itself on the back and its performance in particular is of more than local significance. The CDU, which has always led the fleld in the Rhineland-Palatinate, has for years promoted a systematic and comprehensive administrative reform designed to make the state more up-to-date.

The day before the elections 325 local authorities and eleven administrative districts had been merged with others. The CDU had also not long beforehand repla-

### SPD aim is national insurance

Social Democratic Bundestag member Arthur Killat told 700 delegates to the party's Hamburg conference of salaried Workers that the SPD's eventual aim in

Conference passed a resolution calling for the abolition of differential treatment of various income-levels and categories. than an application to ban the party. in a speech the text of which was

handed to delegates Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller stressed that:

"We cannot loosen our hold on the teins of economic policy as long as the Christian Democrats accept a crisis as Godgiven and are not unambiguously prepared Christian Democratic (CDU) politicians, to undertake all-round measures to ensure table development of the economy and as and even more so representatives of the quences. long as they cannot explain how, in an Christian Social Union (CSU), the Bavainflationary world, price stability is to be rian branch of the party, have begun to depressing living conditions in commuvilification and unbridled political distormaintained at home."

ced the colourless but longstanding state Social Democrats maintained their posi-Premier Peter Altmeier by dynamic re- tion well in relation to the CDU and the former Helmut Kohl, who, it must be tension that has existed among the Free admitted, had decided the party line for Democrats for a number of months does some time past.

The broad mass of voters, reputed to be more on the conservative side if anything, particularly in respect of anything that affects them directly, proved not to have been frightened off by these have worn down its support.



If this state of affairs is viewed in terms of the Pederal government and the country as a whole it can only be concluded that in the final analysis voters respect decisive action and have more time for the completion of urgent work than for procrastination and the paperingover of sharp contrasts by compromises that no longer ring true.

If only because of their closeness in time to the Bundestag elections and the fact that they represent the last test of public opinion before 28 September the local elections in the Rhineland-Palatinate assume an importance over and above that normally attached to local elections.

In all probability the voters were aware that this was the case and to this extent it is not exaggerating to impute a certain relevance for the general election

SPD and FDP must also have breathed a sigh of relief on hearing the results. The

Social Democrats (SPD) win.

must, of course, be avoided.

interest in a coalition with the politicians

of downfall, first to introduce majority

constituency voting, second to lengthen

his own term of office, which had been

limited to 1963. It is one of the rules of

the political game that lies can be told

before an election. Demagogic excesses

occasions that democratic parties would

Assurances have been given on several

But surely to combat Adolf von Thad-

not appear to have affected the party's

The success of the National Democrats remains a worrisome factor. The NPD has gained new ground by being elected to six administrative district assemblies and four innovations and the bolder style of go- town councils. In Kaiserslautern and vernment. The CDU did not appear to other areas where GIs are stationed there may be anti-American sentiment for the NPD to exploit but this does not explain the NPD's success everywhere where it

> Dissatisfaction, whatever the cause, easily leads to a jolt on the right wing of the political spectrum, which once again disproves the argument that if the NPD were proscribed the Communist Party would also have to be banned. In formal legal terms this may be the case but it is not so in terms of political danger.

In the Rhineland-Palatinate the Communists got nowhere at all. To celebrate a victory over left-wing extremism is to allege a threat that did not exist.

The Grand Coalition in Bonn was

shaken by a small earthquake over the same weekend (What did Foreign Minister Brandt really say in Brussels? ). Attempts to retain the facade of unity grow more and more convuisive. To draw nationwide conclusions from the Rhineland-Palatinate local elections, always admitting that there is no rock-hard proof that the comparison holds good, this does not seem to be the best way of countering ight-wing extremism by political means. Heinz Murmann

(Handeleblatt, 10 June 1969)

### RC church comment on political life out of fashion

No pastoral letter on the Bundestag elections will be issued this year, according to the Archbishop of Paderborn, Cardinal Lorenz Jaeger. Roman Catholic bishops, whose pronouncements on previous elections were circumspect, seem to have realised that the tradition of the election pastoral has had its day.

Good Catholics are found in the Social Democratic Party and in the Free Democratic Party as well as in the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions, said Cardinal Jacger. Even in the FDP, one is tempted to say, since in this party powerful groups are demanding that the division of Church and State with all the implications of such a division in respect of religious instruction and church-tax, should be part of the election program-

The Roman Catholic Church has an easier relationship with the once vilified Social Democrats. The SPD, and especialy Herbert Wehner, the Minister of All-German Affairs, has been making great efforts to relax former tensions with the Church. The SPD is a willing partner in concordat agreements.

A prominent Social Democrat, Georg Leber, the Minister of Transport, is on the central committee of Federal Republic Roman Catholics. The bishops also realise, of course, that today people react more sensitively to advice that smacks of tutelage. Generally speaking, people are now more than ever critical of pronouncements by Church dignitories when these appear to want to represent "the" church. The Roman Catholic Church is very conscious of democratic elements contradiction in its own ranks.

(Hamdelsbiatt, 27 May 1969)

#### Konrad Adenauer did not mince words Right extremists compete to shout on his political campaigns. He painted the political landscape in bright, glaring coeach other down lours. He chose to exaggorate rather than to draw fine distinctions. In the 1961 general election campaign he predicted the downfall of Germany should the

they wanted to outdo the NPD on the Not long afterwards Adenauer showed

While the Federal government officially states that the Munich Agreement is not valid and that this country makes no territorial demands on Czechoslovakia, CDU/CSU Bundestag members waffle at meetings and even on television about the possibility of Sudeten Germans and expellees from the Eastern territories returning to their homelands.

To hear them talk the listener would fight the National Democrats (NPD) with imagine there were a possibility of treaty political weapons. Fighting it out in the agreements with Warsaw and Prague and a political arena, it was stated, is better peaceful return of expellees.

den and his evasive crew means to un- They know that they are the victims of a votes, will be told lies in order to ensure mask their slogans for the pack of lies catastrophe caused by Hitler and that to their support. they are and not to follow the NPD in roll back the historical process that resulresorting to a deceptive vagueness. Of late ted from the total defeat would be

Expellees have a clear idea of the ne."

talk the language of the most extreme nist-ruled countries. None of them who tion.

(DIE WELT, 2 June 1969) groups of expellees, almost as though enjoy the freedom and prosperity of this

country would gladly share the burden and the poverty of life in the countries

Yet how are the regimes that rule them to be eliminated? Practical politics have to be limited to today and what can be foreseen of tomorrow. In the foreseeable future the return of large numbers of Germans to the East will neither be possible nor desirable from the German point of view.

What democrat can possibly expect mable changes as a result of a sten in the direction of the NPD's confused talk? At election time there is, it is true, little incentive to tell the truth and argue. The majority of expellees hold a sober. So there is good reason to fear that the enough view of the political situation. expelless, who hold a large number of

The coarser the arguments from the one side are, the coarser the replies from the impression has been created that possible only at the price of another the other are bound to be. Absolutely fair catastrophs with inconceivable conse- election campaigns surely never occur. But let us at least not let the present campaign descend to the level of personal Robert Strobel

(Frankfurter Neus Presse, 7 June 1969)



#### THE ADMINISTRATION

## Are there too many Ministries in operation in Bonn?

In discussions about a major reform of In this situation rational government Federal administration a number of re- work can only be a wish and not a reality. formers in Bonn have even gone so far as Reformers are now claiming that a reducto probe the Ministries and have come to the conclusion that it would be better if in combating these sign of paralysis. It there were five or six Ministers and Ministries fewer.

The need for one in three of the present nineteen Ministries is questioned. even Ministries that have reached the ripe old age of twenty and have been in existence ever since the Federal Republic was established.

Three of the initial Ministries were not intended to be parmanent institutions. They are the Ministries of Expellees and Refugees, Housing and European Affairs. The first two are still with us and have,

in the course of time and a number of

Franffurter Allgemeine ARTUNO FOR DESTRUCTIONS

government reshuffles, been joined by five newcomers, the Ministries of Family and Youth Affairs, Federal Assets, Health, Economic Copperation and Scientific Research.

All of them except the Scientific Research Ministry are now candidates for the axe and a number of reformers also reckon that the Bundespost does not really need to be represented by a Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. A. Postmaster-General would, they feel, do a:

They also doubt whether the Ministry of Bundesrat Affairs is really necessary. Only the five classic Ministries,

Foreign Affairs, the Home Office, Justice, Finance and Defence, and the neo-classical Ministries of Economic Affairs, Agriculture, Labour and Scientific Research remain unquestioned.

At the last-named the further \$64,000 question is being asked. What about weeding out inter-Migisterial responsibilities. In many cases the weeds have grown wild and there is a good deal of undergrowth between them.

When the Federal Finance Ministry and the Federal Assets Ministry, which was specially carved out of Finance, do not see eye to eye life can become difficult and the complex as to who is responsible can well weaken the good relations between civil servants who once served in the same Ministry.

The Ministry of the Interior stubborn- by the Kressbronn circle, a group of ly defends responsibilities that might wellbe the concern of the Scientific Research Ministry and the Ministry of Economic Cooperation is soundly wedged in bet- the election campaign are evident. They ween the Foreign Office and the Econo- follow from the question as to which mic Affairs Ministry. parties profit most from this rivalry.

there are, the more battles over who is mocrats stand to benefit from shortsightcompetent there will be - sad it may be, ed jostling of this kind. They cannot win true it is. Ambition and activity worthy many votes from each other. Their prosof a better cause can be aroused by a pects of increasing their share of the vote struggle to defend against others the do not lie in causing the other major assumed responsibility of one Ministry party to fray at the edge. for a given sector. Too many cooks The more the two major parties jealundoubtedly spoil the broth.

ously argue with each other and put The number of Cabinet committees dispute before government, the more designed to offset and coordinate the ground is gained by the view, still current large number of Ministries is almost in the subconscious mind of the general beyond number and the Cabinet itself is public, that party democracy is sterile. increasingly becoming a coordinator of its own committees. to distinguish between necessary debate

tion in the number of Ministries will help will doubtless be a popular cure. It is no coincidence that voters are invariably told before a Bundestag election that the number of Ministries is to be reduced by the next government. The idea appeals to the electorate.

But the voters misunderstand the idea. They imagine that a reduction in the number of Ministries automatically means a reduction in the number of civil servants. Yet what used to be a Ministry will only become a department of another Ministry. Fewer Ministries by no means necessarily means that there will be fewer

government officials. There will only be fewer Ministries and Ministry offices, not fewer Ministry officials. There will not even be that many fewer Secretaries of State, since the enlarged Ministries will need more of them.

Anyone who knows anything about the civil service will realise that the number of staff attached to a department is a sacrosanct figure. For the family and youth organisations the number of officials at the Ministry of Family and Youth Affairs, is just such a figure; so, for the expellee organisations, is the staff of the Ministry of Expellees and Refugees and for housing corporations the strength of the Ministry of Housing.

The abolition of the Federal Affairs. The abolition of the Federal Affairs by the creation of a number of Ministers.

Ministry would be criticised in many state without portfolio.

Alfred Rapp capitals as a grave blow to the Federal states and the idea of federalism. The

hote and the artigodies by the engine

Mysterious are the ways of great party

strategists and they have redoubled their

efforts with the forthcoming general elec-

tion in mind. They have campaigned hard

for public sympathy. Each party, has

lauded itself as the salvation of the

Fatherland, the one as the party that

ended the 1966 recession, the other as

the tried and trusted founding father of

the Federal Republic from its beginnings.

The process of stepping down from the Grand Coalition of Christian and

Social Democrats and drawing distinc-

tions between the one party and the

other is now to be brought to a halt. The

propagandists have been whistled to heel,

leaders of the coalition parties, It cannot

but be taken seriously.

The reasons for this withdrawal from

A decision to this effect has been taken,

Ministry of Health was set up at the urgent demand of medical associations and the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, originally set up to restore the balance during a Christian and Free Democratic Cabinet reshuffle, never tires of assuring all and sundry that development aid is a law unto itself and ought not to be left to the Foreign Office.

Holy cows are not the easiest animals to slaughter. It is easy to talk of fewer Ministries but difficult to follow words by action. And the question that really matters is whether or not there ought to be fewer Ministers.

Twenty Cabinet Ministers is not too many for the parliamentary government of a large country, particularly for a coalition government, Were the Ministers merely the heads of their respective Ministries, there would be too many of them. But the Ministers are not the highest-ranking officials of their Minis-

In practice they are, in a parliamentary democracy, the representatives of the government parties in the Cabinet, and the representatives of the various wings of the coalition parties too. Their number is appropriate to the pluralism of views within their parties.

Twenty Ministries are too many, twen-Ministers are less serious a problem, certainly for a Grand Coalition government. A reduction in the number of Ministries would have to be accompanied Alfred Rapp

(Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Déutschland, 9 June 1969)

## Reforming the Civil Service presents problems

"How," Chancellor Kiesinger is remon ed to have sighed, "is a man supposed; govern with this official machine?" los rior Minister Ernst Benda, no guardine hallowed tradition, is to risk sweet, changes and alter the basis of promoin the civil service.

Performance is to count before les of service. Talented youngsters are tel allowed to progress to the rank di Ministerial counsellor, while still you Transfer to the higher . échelon of the civil service is also to be made take

What is, perhaps, even more imported outsiders are to be allowed into a ministration without too much difficit and civil servants are to be allowed. condinent to industry for a time. Flesh ility is the keynote.

Surprise and delight are the immedia reactions, combined with an elemental confidence. Were this relaxation of the rules and regulations, which does a even call for legislation, to prove succes ful, this country could gradually led forward to a cheerful, more flexible imaginative and efficient administrate

Above all, administration with my pects of this kind would attract m young people who can boast the above mentioned qualities, particularly image tion, efficiency and willingness to un

. Is their cause for confidence? It is mains with a certain amount of sceptcism to be seen how one of the most powerful organisations in the country the Civil Servants' Association, will rest. (Süddontsche Zoljungi 7 June 188)

**SPD-CDU** dispute will benefit other parties

and tiresome dispute, would benefit the Free Democrats less than it would the National Democrats. Every week of premature election campaigning with its bizarre obligatory moves drives a watchful but yet undecided minority into the arms those who lick their lips at the weaknesses of others and in view of the convulsions of the major parties are quick to talk in terms of cleanliness, order and the good of the state.

It is also a sign of naivete on the part the two major parties that in their coalition agreements they obviously left the last few months before the elections a blank without realising that a coalition cannot be changed over night into two of the political centre will succeed bands of partisans.

To disregard this fact is to squander credibility. Politicians who propose to wage the same election campaign this year as in 1953 or 1957 are sounding the wrong note and will be given their just deserts by the electorate.

On the other hand there is more to the decision to tone down the election camfar it has been an open question whether or not the Grand Coalition would be This dissatisfaction, caused by failure continued after the 1959 general election. the first on a signature was the safe of

The latest opinion poll figures make it virtually cortain that the coalition wi survive 28 September. The two parks propose to spare one another in order to resume their alliance after the election

As far as Kiesinger, Strayss, Brand and Wehner are concerned a few more years in joint harness would obviously k only too welcome. They would like w continue the most sweeping change in the history of domestic politics in this comtry since the war, the participation d Social Democrats in the Federal gover-

Parliamentary debate may remain in and leathery and the influence of powerful and élitist party establishmen may be strong but there can be no pi saying that this unsatisfactory stated affairs as regards democratic development does result in a fair degree of economic stability and foreign policy firmness.

It remains to be seen whether the alliance of the two parties left and it achieving another aim, that of keeping down the National Democrats.

It would certainly be a change for the better if the Christian and Social Demosrats were not to consume their energies in fighting each other but to marshal the intelligence and their party machines in determined attempt to outargue Herr wal Thadden and his party. It is high time this paign than mere applied psychology. So was done. Opponents should not be sought in the wrong quarter.

Robert Schmelzer (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 June 1969)

#### THE PRESS

No. 376 - 24 June 1969

## Capitalisation in the newspaper world

newspaper, radio and TV journalists. Demands are made and statutes drawn up. Eberhard Stammler, chairman of the magazine publishers 'voluntary censorship board and a man who should know, presents a situation report.

"The books have to balance," a major magazine publisher recently stated in answer to a question as to the principle on which he based his business. This, it must be said, is fair enough. He went on to say that a publishing house is a firm like any other and is there to do business and not frame policies.

It is certainly true that only a paper that sells can survive and that nowadays only a paper that pays strict attention to the laws of the market can do so. In the last fifteen years one newspaper in three has ceased publication as an independent unit and the number of magazine publishers has declined by two thirds.

The sums of money involved can be judged from recent spectacular sales of magazines to and from Hamburg and Munich in which amounts of up to sixty million Marks had to be paid. A six-figure sum is also being mentioned in connection with the proposed sale of a fifty-percent stake in Stuttgarter Zeitung.

Publishing a paper nowadays, a right guaranteed every citizen in Basic Law, is only possible with the backing of ehormous reserves of capital. Starting the Roman Catholic weekly Publik cost fifteen million Marks In initial capital and not even this amount can guarantee the success of the enterprise.

At the first congress of German sociologists in 1910 Max Weber wondered whether increasing capital requirements might not lead to growing monopolisation of existing firms. He felt the need for investigation into whether this growing capital need led to greater power over public opinion or whether it resulted in greater dependence on day-to-day currents of opinion.

Two generations later the problem had become so glating that the Federal government went so far as to commission a report from the Günther Commission on the Press, without, it may be added,

Programme Colors of Colors Compression and Colors

We would like to draw our readers' attention to the NEW YORK TIMES supplement which is to appear on Sunday, 29 June 1969 dealing with many aspects -cultural, economic and political - of life in the Federal Republic, which celebrated the 20th anniversary of its existence on 20 May this year. Englishment for a contract characteristic

drawing the appropriate conclusions from the alarming results unearthed.

Compulsion to compete, Hamburg publisher Gerd Bucerius wrote in an trticle, makes the intellect the loser in any battle in the Press between intellect and business considerations.

"Nowadays," he wrote, "a newspaper a success when it uses the language of its readers, strengthening the public's resentment and prejudice and rendering it unfit for the process of change that is socially necessary."

This competition between business and intellect arises from the combination believed that private enterprise is the best guarantee of a free Press.

This view originally applied to a reading public that corresponded to a relatively small and committed educated class holding decided views. At the beginning of the 1848 revolution the leading German newspaper of the time, Cotta's Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung, had a circulation of only 11,000.

Since the arrival on the newspaper reading scene of the broad masses of the public, however, differences of opinion have been levelled out and information has been steadily less in demand than entertainment.

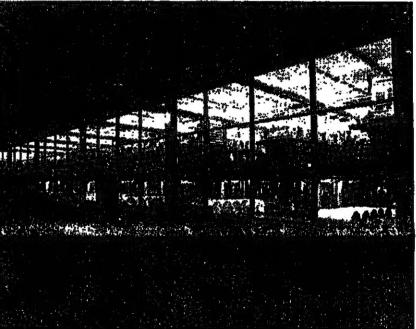
Karl Kraus, the Austrian satirist and

of Press freedom and the free-market ... the procurement and publication of news economy. In liberal societies it is firmly on matters of public interest, comment, criticism and other means of helping to from public opinion.

Serious publishing houses and courageous editorial boards that live up to this claim and so respect the life principle of democracy certainly do exist, but Helmut Cron, former president of the Federal Republic Union of Journalists, recently commented, and not without justifica-

"The way we are going now our newspapers are increasingly becoming primarily ad-oriented and apolitical. This is a kind of newspaper to which we owe much of our political misfortunes in decades gone by."

This trend, Cron reckons, is particularsocial critic, once defined the law that ly characterised by the extent to which



The presses have to roll night and day to pay their way

governs the market as "Je grösser der Stiefel, desto grösser der Absatz" (The larger the boot, the greater the turnover "Absatz" in German means both heel and sales).

The millions of copies of a newspaper or magazine sold nowadays are, by this definition, proof of the extent to which mass media run the risk of becoming stupid and an opiate of boredom.

It is but a logical consequence of this trend that one of the most successful publishing houses has the contents of its publications selected by computer on the pasis of market research data.

If the Press is developing into a chase after fulfilment of consumer requirements there is every reason to wonder, as Gerd Bucerius has done, whether special able.

This privilege is justified as long as a public duty is performed. This phrase is generally defined in Press legislation as the journalist is dependent on the publisher. In the final stage dependence is

Certainly, the more the publisher allows himself to be guided by market considerations, the less freedom the journalistic staff have to fulfil their public' duty and the more exclusively and directy they have to serve commercial ends.

Many people expect legislation to pro-tect editorial boards from the terror of

the market. Proposals of this kind, which are mainly made by the trade unions, are unwelcome as far as the publishers are concerned, since they, the publishers, would like also, or even first and foremost, to be considered guardians of the freedom of the Press.

Examples set by the French Press provide some indication of the direction protection of the internal freedom of the Press could take. More than twenty staffowned companies have been set up in France, and a similar number is in the process of establishment.

Le Monde is the best-know example. Forty per cent of the share capital is owned by the heirs of the initial proprietors, forty per cent by the journalistic by the salaried clerical staff. Staffers truths or suppress important news they intend to use their stake in the paper to gain a say in management.

Joan Schwoebel, president of the association of staff-owned companies, justli fies this decommercialisation of the Press on the ground that fulfilment of the Press's public duties can no longer be based, as in the past, exclusively on the principle of private ownership.

It must also be based on the consent of the people who are personally responsible for the information. The astonishing increase in Le Monde's circulation cer-

tainly proves that Le Monde has done well with this formula.

In this country, admittedly, concepts such as these still arouse a storm of opposition. Next to no newspaper publishers have a charter regulating in detail relations and the division of responsibilities between the publishers and the news-

A number of attempts have been made of late, but only in cases where there seemed to be a serious danger that the newspaper's policy line might be changed by new management. An editorial council has been formed at Stuttgarter Zeitung in order to enforce a right to a say in the event of the half-stake in the paper changing hands: It certainly seeins to have achieved its alm of preventing great changes in the style of the paper.

After the editorial boards of Munich--based magazines (particularly Jasmin) found themselves changing hands overnight several times in a single year an editorial collective was set up at Stern of Hamburg to demand a say, particularly in the naming of the editor-in-chief, in view of prospective changes in ownership of the Stern publishers.

The staff of Westdeutscher Rundfunk. the broadcasting corporation, also felt the need to press for formal assurances of their responsibility to no one but themselves after it had been suggested in the administrative council that radio journalists might have to be obliged to help the police in the event of an emergency.

These modest beginnings decidedly indicate that internal freedom of the Press, the independence of the editorial board in the face of commercial pressure, is on the way to becoming a chronic problem in this democratic society.

It was not for nothing that the struggle fought last century for democratic freedoms concentrated on freedom of information and expression.

This realisation survives mainly in the Angio-Saxon world, as evidenced by the words of Lord Thomson of Fleet, the Canadian Press magnate. After buying The Times of London four years ago Lord Thomson said:

"My newspapers belong to me only as far as the business side is concerned. As far as the editorial side is concerned they belong to the reader and the community they are intended to serve."

Lord Thomson emphasised to editorial boards that:

"On no account are you to feel any obligation towards my special interests, still less my political views. In my papers the truth and nothing but the truth must be written, for the moment newspapers start publishing distorted truths or hale harm not only their readers and society but also democratic progress of any

. It is avident that far too few people in this country are aware that democratic progress is at stake in the Federal Republ lic Press. This, admittedly, is not only a problem of publishers' monopolies but also, and at least as much, one of journalistic format - the extent to which iournalists themselves fulful the public duty to which they feel obliged.

DEUTSCHES ALLOEMEINES SONNTAGSRLATT, 1 June 1969)



#### THINGS SEEN

## Hannah Höch - one of the first in the Dada movement

It is usually dangerous to base aesthetic opinions on an artist's life. Or at least if the artist's biography tempts one to be sentimental and provides intimations of what is incommunicable or even intan-

This reservations does not apply to Hannah Höch. Her life and art are closely related, they reflect one another, give each other depth without being dishonestly coupled. The 135 works by Hannah Höch now being displayed at the Kassel Kunstverein make up an important exhibition; it is one of the most beautiful and significant exhibitons held in Kassel for a long time.

Hannah Höch is now nearly eighty years old and was one of the initiators of Dadaism in Berlin. And like Dadaism, she too was forgotten for a while. Not because, having committed herself to the ideology of the Dada movement, she went out of fashion when this trend lost

Hannah Höch was not limited in this way. She has been temporarily forgotten because the modern artistic scene is constantly characterised by partial blindness. And also because she has an extraordinary talent for keeping out of the lime-

So, a Romantic? Not at all. She is an artist who devotes all her energies to painting and has done for the past sixty years without falling pray to resignation or introverted idealisation because of scant public recognition.

She might very well have doe so because for thirty years she has lived in a small summerhouse on the outskirts of Berlin. There, having been discredited by the Nazis, she survived the war, living off the fruits of the garden and the occasional proceeds of a still-life which she sold to the baker in order to buy bread.

What prevented Hannah Höch from becoming a philosopher of the simple life was her ability to transmute any kind of optical reality - whether it was the communicated reality of newspapers and magazines (or more recently of television)

#### Contributions to Unesco

This country's annual contributions to Unesco have increased by 8.32 million Marks between 1951, when the figure was 639,000 Marks, and 1968. The Federal Republic's share of Unesco's budget went up during the same period from 3.68 to 6.95 per cent. (DIE WELT, 3 June 1969) consideration, "Classification of musical

is worth 20,000 Marks.

Dirks was formerly the director of the Westdeutscher Rundfunk cultural department. In his presentation speech Ludwig or the direct reality of flowers and shrubs - into artistic expression. She is not a dreamer but, even at the age of eighty, a shrewd, bright, lively person, surprisingly up-to-date and unaffected.

When she was 22 Hannah Höch left Gotha and went to Berlin. As early as 1916 she was executing her first collages before this word had even been invented. After the First World War she and her Dada friends, Raoul Hausmann, Grosz and Schwitter, discovered photo- and

In the meantime she did not give up painting, just as she never restricted herself by committing herself to a single technique, programme or ideology. And today she is still making collages, painting in water-colours and oils, depicting landscapes, flower still-lifes and people - both socialised man and naive man. Despite all changes, she has remained true to herself within a broad corridor which leads at one end to surrealist objectivity and at the other end to poetic intensification.

Whether she assembles manifestations of the communications media - photographs, writing, news articles and apho-- and thus develops a touch of aggressivity, or whether she organises than real."



Hannah Höch's 'Die Treppe'

shapes into abstract pictures on the basis of formal inspiration, the end products always bear witness to an extraordinary aesthetic sensibility and clarity: a phenomenon of originality which is not naive or posed but simply touches upon the secret of true art, unlimited in its breadth of expression and precise in every individual detail. It is the precision of imagination which gives both the collages and the paintings depth and is reminiscent of Surrealism in the sense of being "more

Let one example speak for all h works: Die Treppe dating from the me twenties. In fact one detail from the picture is typical: the cup containing the skyscrapers of Manhattan, It is position on one of the lower steps; further up in child. The symbolic meaning is unio portant. What is important is the orderig of seemingly unrelated objects in the picture. Manhattan contained in the m is the important detail.

Lothar Orzechowski (Süddoutsche Zeitung, 4 June 198

## Non-European music at West Berlin Festival

ART FROM THE ORIENT AND AFRICA

Frankfurter Allgemeine

styles for a universal musical history.'

tions of different epochs and cultures.

A practical suggestion by Professor

Gerson-Kiwi to the effect that com-

prehensive encyclopedia should be pub-

lished, was countered by the announce-

ment of Danielou's vast, annotated record

Histotre Universelle de l'Art Musical,

which is being compiled under the aus-

The three concert and dance pro-

grammes attracted larger audiences. Un-

fortunately, the Russian artists from

Georgia and Azerbaydzhanskaya were un-

able to attend the festival. But on the

very first day there was music from

Ethiopia, which was unfamiliar even to

The ancient Abyssinian lyre, the litur-

anthology, Les Sources Musicales

pices of Unesco.

ZEITUNG FÜR ONUTSCHLAND

Alan Danielou opened the exhibition "Shadow theatre from Cambodia," which is part of the Festival of Non-European Music being held at the West Berlin Akademie der Künste, with the comment that the public was not going to be treated to the normal kind of congress, but was to experience art from the Orient and from Africa.

An intelligent and apt remark by a scholar whose international institute for comparative music studies and documentation in West Berlin has been promoting scholarship since 1963. What kind of scholarship? This point was argued for two afternoons during the congress.

Danielou took part in the debate as did Edith Gerson-Kiwi from Tel Aviv, Nicolas Nabokow from New York, Nataletti from Rome, Brigitte Schiffer from London and Tran Van Khe from Paris. The writer of this article, as the chairman of the discussion, tried to deal adequately with the subject. But the topic under

#### Dirks honoured by trade unions

At a ceremony held in the Reckling- the trade union movement wanted to hausen festival theatre, Walter Dirks was presented with the 1969 cultural prize awarded by the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions (DGB). The prize

Rosenberg, former chairman of the DGB, said that by awarding the prize to Dirks honour a man whose life and work had been particularly characterised by the comprehensive concept of solidarity.

On the basis of his Christian faith. Dirks felt directly involved in the fate of his fellow man and he had remained true to this belief throughout his life. Rosenberg added that because of his deep faith Dirks also felt bound to participate in political life.

gical choruses and dances of the Coptic (Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 May 1969) church were fascinating in their colourful

ceremony. Two young musicians hom the Lebanon and Iran played with ince dible skill. In the hands of Matar No hammed, the buzok lute produced t confusing profusion of sounds and infini variations.

Report of the contract of the contract of

proved to be too comprehensive. Hosein Malek, who has made a name for himself because of his Unesco record It was only argued that contexts such and his success at the Shiraz Must as "classical," "musical ethnology" and Festival, produced some really impressing "traditional music" were as inadequate echo and bisbigliando effects on the and outdated as the word "nonsantur zither which, like its descended European" in the title of the gathering; the jungarian cymbal, is struck will this, is was claimed was an expression of Western hubris.

It is true that Debussy and List The terms "modal." "Renaissance" refined these musical forms. But both and "polyphony" were also proved to be players stuck to the principle of improdimprecise. Finally, doubts were cast as to sation on a single type of melody: whether "tonal expression," indeed "mumagam from the Lebanon, and the dassic", was a satisfactory, general term gah from Iran. covering the varied musical manifesta-

The third of the programmes, which were performed twice in the studio Akademie der Künste, featured the Min dancer Yamini Krischnamurti, who been admired in this country since be début at Royan. In West Berlin # made an even greater impression perhaps because her traditional, disciplined at gains from a larger stage. Anyone who had not seen this girl dance, does not know one of the greatest dancers of modell times. Her truly meaningful movement are inseparably integrated with the companiment of song and music played by flutes, mridanga drums and cymbals

The Akademie der Kunste provide the public with some insight into the world of ancient, Oriental and Africa culture. This may compensate for the difficulty of classifying various types of

H. H. Stuckenschmidt (Frankfurter Allgemeins Zelwof für Deutschland, 31 May 1969)

#### THINGS SEEN

## Youth dramatically sets out to confront youth

business. A theatre may find itself in trouble if it attempts to present "classical" plays in a manner other than which is associated with a certain cultural tradition. It is hazardous for many small theatres to abandon productions of an edifying or entertaining character and present plays which provoke the audience, showing the people what they

What is acclaimed even in the "better" provincial theatres, because there is a certain snob appeal attached to provocation of this kind, arouses indignation and anger in many small-town theatres.

Hans-Werner Deppisch, one of the most courageous and imaginative directors on the local scene is not deterred by this. He has already given Giraudoux a modern gloss and focused attention on Brecht and Ziem with contemporary political montage. Many people cancelled their subscribtions and Deppisch received threatening letters after his recent production of Celestina by Fernando de

Deppisch's latest venture is a play by a seventeen-year-old youth who is sick to the teeth of the world in which he is growing up.

The young man's name is Thomas Abrecht. He lives in Stuttgart and was educated in a Swiss college. He took part in the Suddeutsche Rundfunk's competition "Write a Play," reached the short list and his play was eventually broadcast.

The director encouraged the young author to turn the television script into a

The applause in Dortmund's Opera

Hanover and Augsburg.

equally impressive.

its conductor Alexander Gibson.

Even without Gibson and the National

Orchestra, however, the group, led by

Roderick Brydon with intelligent, alert

ably the highest standard of British or-

chestral playing at present in Europe. The

Nowhere in the world is such perfect

Vocal casting achieved as in Glyndebourne

or Sadler's Wells. Many would agree, as

many would also admit that judging by

its Dortmund performance the Scottish

Opera should be placed on the same level.

Pierce with fine, latently hysterical tre-

molo. This part was made for her. Also

Well cast were Ronald Morrison as the

vicar, Francis Egerton as the mayor and

William McCue as the chief of police. On

Lady Billows was sung by Judith

Ideas and citations are crudely mounted. His statements do not take on artistic form. His text is a loose sequence of impressions, devoid of plot and very dependent on the inventiveness of the director and stage manager.

The Rendsburg production is the best Vitality is generated to such a pitch on

Small-town theatre can be a thankless stage play for the Schleswig-Holstein State Theatre. In a few weeks the stage vorsion was completed. It is entitled "How To Slaughter Sacred Cows." The sacred cows that Albrecht is out

to kill are familiar. We meet them every day - the careful language of the politicians and clergy, the slogans of scientists and artists, of advertising and the sex industry, of anti-communist firebrands and of intellectual and inarticulate SDS ideologists.

A network of prefabricated opinions, clichées, downright lies and half-truths envelops humanity. Man is shown as an object which does not act anymore and, worse still, which does not think.

The seventeen-year-old harshly states what he thinks of our society. The world in which he lives makes him sick, and he spits in the face of it.

He does not pretend to know anything better. He is sad, bewildered. He knows that he is one of those who disgust him, that he is part of the goings-on he abhors. But he is powerless to change anything.

Albrecht writes unpretentiously and to the point, rather clumsily and adolescent at times, occasionally adopting the rhythmical language of the early Handke.

so far. It was arranged by Arthur Gracian.



A scene from 'How To Slaughter Secred Cows'

the stage that the young people in the audience go into ecstacies.

The key note is pop. The sets consist of automobile parts. The car windows become television screens which mean the world to us. Beat with a hard hot sound is played by a local band, giving the play more rhythm.

The actors are introduced in a precocious, ironic film made by the theatre to caricature the sexual obsessions of modern society. The actors' vitality is infectious, as if they had just arrived fresh from Living Theatre and Off-off-Broad-

One glumnick follows the next. Pictures of the present day, pictures of our youth, are flung down at the spectator too true to be pretty.

(DIE WELT, 3 June 1969)

#### Scottish Opera group gets House was heart-felt. The curtain calls were many. Taking the bows were members of the Scottish Opera who sang for warm welcome in Dortmund the first time in this country during Dortmund's foreign cultural festival. Dortmund saw a triumphant produc-

tion of Benjamin Britten's Albert Herring. tenor and bass levels the self-importance burst. In subtle ways a tone of under-The same production is also billed for of these characters came through very statement is conveyed and parodied.

The quality and success of the group's Gregory Dempsey was very fine as performance was astonishing considering Albert Herring, awakening from the malthat it was necessary to form a special orchestra for the production. The adjustments imposed upon him by his environment. Dempsey made a memora-Scottish National Orchestra which usually ble appearance in the Cologne premiers accompanies the group is making a guest appearance at the Bergen festival, under of Bennett's The Mines of Sulphurs.

The total impressions that the opera from Scotland gave was one of extreme subtelty and preception of the deeper meanings of the music. Some of the orchestral playing was of an extensly high order, and some of the solo passages were worthy of the best that Europe vocal standard of the production was could present.

The musical nuances were impressed on the audience from the very first production. The whole had about it a simplicity that was reminiscent of late-Victorian art, Adam Pollock was responsible for the stage management, but the director led his performers in a conventional manner. Gestures were heavily accented, underlining the humorous aspects of the score.

Only once does Anthony Besch abandon his undercooled manner, tipping hypocritical morality into pure aggression. This happens when Albert returns from his tour of emancipation and by his unexpected appearence turns the mourning group into an instrument of accusa-

The degree of professionalism and accomplishment is all the more astonishing when it is remembered that the Scottish Opera was founded only in 1962. Administrative and costume facilities have been provided for the group, but. it does not have its own stage.

During its four-month season the comany gives guest performances in Scotland and in the north of England, books theatres in Glasgow, Edingburgh, Newcastle, Perth and Aberdeen - and sings operas by Mozart, Wagner and Stravinsky. Its modest budget of 250,000 pounds must suffice.

The Arts Council provides half, industry and town contributions make up a quarter and the rest is box-office. Mem-A contemptuous lifting of the eye- bers of the group are attached to the brows is more devastating than any out- institution only on a guest-singer contrac-

tual basis, but they are very loyal to their

Besides the actual operatic group that has just presented the first complete production of Berlioz' Trojans - in English, Mozart, Verdi and Wagner are usually sung in the original - the company has organised another group that calls itself Opera for All.

This is a training group for young talent. It performs usually in small towns in Scotland, confining itself for the most part to repertory opera in simple form without ballet and chorus, that is. This group always sings in English.

The Scottish opera was not afraid to take a few risks. The problem of the new generation of directors and producers in opera has been partially solved by the adventurous methods that have been app-

In Berlioz's The Trojans the costume and the stage accessories were lent by the Stuttgart opera, famous for the ballet directed by John Cranko, and the production was staged by Peter Ebert who works also at Augsburg and is the guest director for the Scottish opera.

This all proves how commercially sensible opera in the Federal Republic is run, when subsidies of a very high order are paid to opera houses throughout the

There is an almost utopian aspect in the opera at Aberdeen and Glynde-Ulrich Schreiber (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung

für Deutschland, 3 June 1969)

#### **EDUCATION**

## Education in Europe discussed

STUDENTS AMONG DELEGATES AT RECKLINGHAUSEN



It was certainly appropriate that this year's XVIII European Educational Conference should have reconsidered and developed further the subject of last year's discussions, namely "Education Policy in Europe." In the intervening period the political implications of this subject have become even more explosive. The general title of this year's conference was "Democratisation of schools — a slogan or a possibility."

Once again more than a dozen experts in the fields of educational practice and research met in Recklinghausen. A longoverdue innovation was that on this occasion the delegates included a representative of the student body and a pupil who is on the administrative board of his

It may be taken as read that both of. them behaved sensibly and rationally. Hartmut Siemon, the 19-year-old schoolboy, was particularly impressive. In a pleasing way, his comments and style differed from those of his contemporaries who were present and who held similar views, Unfortunately, when it came to weighty arguments, they proved to be miserable taoticians and all too quickly dispelled sympathy.

When will the revolutionaries finally learn that even amongst their own ranks those with the best manners eventually come out on top? Professor Anweiler of Bochum, University, education department, who chaired the conference, had a certain amount of trouble with the revolutionaries despite his democratic toleran-Coast on boyol yes but work that there had

It is no wonder that the mere concept of democracy introduces linguistic confusion Bornhard Tacke, deputy chairman of the Confederation of Federal Republica Trade Unions (DGB), made this abundantly clear in his welcoming address: "But not everyone here who uses the word democracy means the same thing neither the demand nor the promise are the same." The point of the 1969 Educational Conference was "to further objecttive discussion and examine the implications of democratisation of our schools, which is frequently being demanded." Tacke summed up the various problems involved in this issue by one precise. question: "How much authority does a school need in order to fulfill the essen-tial task it is set?

Though with obvious differences of opinion, Professor Franz Pageler (Aachen) championed the cause of rebellious young people in his speech. He said that politicians and educationalists should! not be surprised that many young people ' do not exactly find this prosperous, established society attractive. It was the duty of teachers to transform the stimulus towards a better world provided by the younger generation into a universal

and gatherings of any kind, adults adopted a dominating standpoint. But the cational system should be part of a sion. But the fact that only one woman

The fact that democratisation of the education system is progressing not much better and in some cases even more slowly in other European countries led to a brief review of the situation, in which the experts quoted facts and figures and personal experiences. In every case the catalogue of ideals and demands was lengthy. The discussion involved sober analyses but also a good deal of futuristic

In the end the question as to how far democratisation of the education system had progressed or was indeed possible in countries with a more or less authoritarian structure remained unanswered. Only one representative from the East Bloc. Professor Gustav Bares of Prague University, attended the conference. His comments - perhaps fortunately hampered by linguistic diffculties - were particularly attractive because of their deep

Amongst other things, the professor pointed out that in Czechoslovakia sixty to seventy per cent of women go to university, and ninety per cent of those eventually become teachers. This trend is becoming increasingly noticeable in other European nations including this country.

This is certainly an adequate reason for paying more attention than hitherto to this fact at future European Educational Conforences. Last year there were no women at the conference table and admittedly this was put right on this occa-

general reform of the state and of society. (Dr Luciana Savelli of Italy, at present teaching at the Recklinghausen girls' high school) was represented on this body of experts hardly does justice to the realities of the situation

> During the course of discussions the four aspects of any educational democracy - the home, the school, teachers and the administration - came to the fore almost automatically. Parents who rely on physical punishment should not expect the schools to help their children.

Timetables and the content of classes should be orientated towards the educational objectives and necessities of modern advance planning. In the conflict between man and the computer, the cold principle of efficiency and economic thinking should not take first place, if man is to retain his individuality. With the best will in the world, important questions regarding "pupil participation" in conferences, drawing up time tables and the distribution of marks (often referred to as the yardstick of practising democracy)

Looking at the conference generally, anyone who attended last year's gathering had to listen to many points for the second time. Once again appeals were voiced for joint European educational research and for a common education policy. "Common Market, common education system! Away with outdated knowledge or there repositories of know-ledge. Schools must learn to teach!"

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 6 June 1969)

### Influence of students union declines

Since the Association of Federal & public Student Unions (VDS) has be struggling for survival it has enjoy active sympathy from the general page and communications media. When his healthy and normal, most people toda interest whatsoever of the organisal

Those who attended VDS confere listened meckly to the admonition. prominent public figures to the ca that students should concentrate on the books and be patient about the increase n funds required to implement the Res nef plan. Students were also wanted at to fall prey to materialism but to simu democratic ideals.

Then when the elected representate of the student unions of Federal Reput universities put forward their views university reform - and their ideas we

#### Extended the result of the time as Stiddeutsche Zeitung

frequently based on expert knowledgetheir occasionally uncomfortable & mands were often rejected with the st ment that only thirty to forty per could students voted in elections. The VDS xx therefore a parliament consisting of m nority reppresentatives and the asjorts students held completely different

It is not irrelevant to recall the prelimnaries to the present tragedy of student representation in this pluralistic willy. The fact that the Socialist Student League (SDS) has now micecoded in filling the four seats on the VDS exertive with its own members is not so much an indication of the strength of SDS ord the danger it represents (even if it is: interpreted as such); this is more the result of undemocratic handling of strdent worries and demands.

Even though only one third of sidents voted in union elections, thus clected were legitimate spokesmen, Be cause the politically committed as hence excitable third of the student boy were deeply embittered by the apparently feeble mandate of their representative, radicalisation gained ground. For 190 years people in this country have been very concerned about this situation. Now apathy is spreading throughout the m versities.

At the recent extraordinary VDS or ference in Göttingen the delegates for moderate student unions accepted with out much resistance that people wh want to keep the sinking ship on ! left-wing course are taking over the bridge. The Federal Republic Student Pederal Republic Student Organisation are ready to receive converts.

From now on three student organis tions will vie for support. The political splintering of the student body will wer ken still further student influence in the pluralistic system. Mandates will be evel feebler than hitherto. The worst thick which could happen would be for the various organisations to compete for the housework annually in Federal Republic which can serve as the basis for post-gra- creased, polarisation and radicalisation would be the consquences.

(80ddeutsche Zeltung, 3 June 1969)

**■ OCEANOGRAPHY** 

## Meteor explores the unexplored depths of the Mediterranean

In order to investigate the secrets of the Mediterranean the research vessel Meteor recently set out on a two-month yoyage. The Mediterranean is still a seological mystery, a sea in which mighty geological processes occur, an area with an extremely high incidence of earthquates where there are numerous active warrances - both beneath the sea and on the islands - but there has been no explanation of where these developments will eventually lead.

is the Mediterranean a new ocean which is gradually extending its limits? Is it a region where the earth's crust is disintegrating? Or is it the crucible of a new Alpine range gradually emerging from the depths? ...

To date geological and geophysical finds have been decidedly ambiguous. However, several scientific expeditions such as that now being undertaken by Meteor have provided significant insight into the structure and development of the

The Meteor voyage will have an intersational character and will concentrate on interesting, geological, and geophysical questions. The expedition is being directed by the geophysicist Professor Closs of the Federal Bureau for Research, into the Seabed in Hanover; in fact, amongst experts the project has become known as the Closs Plan.

in addition, the Italian Research Comgitted and the International Comission for Marine Research participated in the planning stages. Scientists from various

institutes in this country are taking part in the expedition.

Moreover, the geological explosions set off at sea will be observed from dry land, A large number of foreign scientists will also be contributing towards this research programme the expedition includes one Rumanian, one Madagascan, one Libyan, two Greek and several Italian scientists.

The experts agree that the Mediterranean is not a normal coastal sea as, for instance, the Baltic or the North Seas

#### " Franffarter Aligemeine "Samming FOR DRUTHCHEARD" (11)

which surround the European land mass. Denths of over 12,000 feet occur in the Mediterranean and these would be unthinkable in such "peripheral" seas.

It is also agreed that the Mediterraneau is not a typical ocean. If it were, one would expect to find a vast deep-sea plain, as in the other oceans, with depths of between 12,000 and 15,000 feet and evidence of balsatic rocks. But the deepsea depressions in the Mediterranean are relatively small. Whether or not they indicate an "oceanic" crust has not yet been clarified because the relevant geophysical investigations have not been carried out.

A typical ocean also has a "central ridge", an elevation such as the Atlantic ridge which follows the longitudinal axisof the sea. In the Eastern Mediterrancan

there is in fact an elevation below the surface of the sea which extends from the island of Zakynthos to Crete and Cyprus. This could be an oceanic central ridge. But usually these structural features of the earth's crust are accompanied by magnetic anomalies and the Mediterranean ridge is not typical in this respect.

And so this Mediterranean ridge could be something completely different: a newly omerging mountain range which might one day fill the Eastern Mediterranean, just as the present Alps once displaced and completely encompassed the original Mediterranean Sea a "mere" fifty million years ago. I have the interest in

But it could also be an ancient, submerged mountain range which once protruded far above the surface of the sea. This possibility is corroborated by recent geological observations in the region of Sicily and on the coast of Southern France where mountains protrude into the sea and then suddenly disappear as if they had sunk several thousand metres. into the sea. Other finds indicate great land bridges during the tertiary period between Sicily, Italy and North Africa and between Greece and Asia Minor.

These questions are of particular interest for Italy and Greece because the revolutionary occurrences in the Mediterranean also determined current geological processes - changes in the coastline, volcano activity and the incidence of earthquakes. Clarification of the geological nature of the Mediterranean might also enable such dangerous processes to

Thus it might be possible to install strategic equipment which would give warning of carthquakes; this kind of early-warning system is being pioneered in the USA and Japan. Up to now such possiblities have not been exploited in the Mediterranean although almost a tenth of the total earthquake activity in the world occurs in this area.

Meteor will concentrate its underwater. suismatic explosions, measurements and collection of samples in certain especially, interesting areas. So as to establish

"seismatic profile", blasting will be carried out over several hundred kilometres off the north coast of Tripoli. The objective is to find out whether the African mainland gives way to an "oceanic" crust beneath the surface of the sea, which would prove that the Mediterranean is a "gentline" ocean.

It is possible that, as in West Africa, scientists will find a combination of an oceanic and a continental crust which indicates that part of a continent has broken away and been transformed into an ocean. Investigation of the depth of the Ionian Sea will produce similarly important information.

Geothermic measurements will be taken of the Mediterranean ridge to establish the strength of the earth's thermal flow. If this elevation is a central, oceanic ridge, then the thermal flow would have to be very high.

Exact measurements are to be taken in the central Mediterranean, It is known from ships' soundings that in the last few centuries there have been considerable modifications in the seabed; the seabed has been rising and sinking. But proviously no exact information which could be evaluated geologically has been produced. And so the return of the Meteor at the end of July will be an exciting event.

tone . : 1-y: (Prankfurter Alfgemeine Zeitung ..... juit. '. für Doutschland, 4 June 1969) Parama phar blil complain

## Students of ecotrophology and domestic science!

Nowadays if a young lady is asked to between 32 and 38 per cent of the what she studies and the reply is, "Do- national product. mestic Science," the usual reaction is a . But in this context it is not only the slight smile and a comment such as, "Oh, you're learning to cook!" But if she were to say, "I'm studying ecotrophology," the reaction would be quite different, at least, "Oh, how interesting!"

The two subjects are one and the same thing but experience indicates that in such cases the unfamiliar loan-word makes a much greater impression. The difficult word "ecotrophology" is based on two Greek words; "economic" is probably familiar and the other Greek' root "trophe" means food.

This new branch of science still has to establish itself even within the academic world. It was not introduced by universities themselves, for example, in recognidomestic science. The impetus was provided by the 1958 Hessian Teacher Training Act which calls for academic training of teachers at domestic science schools and colleges, which we have the high

But even without this slight pressure, it is high time that universities studied homes. The estimated value of the hours duate studies.

economic angles which are important. Studies need to be complemented by scientific and technical subjects since domestic science involves a knowledge of all kinds of materials, diet, health, clothing, gardening and many other topics.

It is no wonder, therefore, that universities have not yet been able to classify this new field of study. At Glessen University the course involves four faculties with the agricultural department bearing the brunt of the teaching.

But this does not mean that the seventy Glessen students who have chosen to study ecotrophology are not optimistic about their futures. Many tion of the great economic significance of doors will be open to them; there are jo for them to tackle at teaching and research institutes, in administration and in government; or they could contribute towards development aid or work as economic or industrial advisers.

This course, which lasts eight semesters, is also of interest to men. At Giessen and communicated scientific knowledge twenty per cent of the students in this about one of the most important bran- department are men. The course ends ches of our economy. Between forty and . with an examination and successful candi-At schools and universities, at work fifty thousand million hours are spent on dates receive an ecotrophology diploma urgent democratisation of the whole edu: worked by all these housewives amounts (Hannoversche Presse, May. 31: 1969)

The state of the s

At the 18th Federal Republic Medical Congress recently held in West Berlin the emphasis was clearly on supplementary training for general practitioners. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the ladividual doctor can no longer be expected to understand fully all the available diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

The conference president, Professor Gotthard Schettler, director of Heidelbeig University Hospital, had engaged a team of lecturers of international repute. In view of the rapid development of medical science. Schettler stressed, the communication of information to general practitions was particularly important. The patient who wants advice first goes to his local doctor; the general practitioner, therefore, has to diagnose the complaint and prescribe treatment.

Technology has an increasingly important role to play in medical practice. Modern diagnostic techniques would be possible without technical aids. This development has encouraged the trend towards group practices in which serial doctors share apparatases.

Por the first time technological pro-Bress in medicine found expression in manipulation.
West Berlin, On this occasion the various exhibitions were not limited to the pharmeentical industry, but were complemented by displays of technical, medical Products.

## Additional training for GPs called for at Berlin conference

the doctor himself is the most important aspect of therapy. On the other hand, diagnosis and treatment now involve such complicated and expensive techniques (such as the use of isotopes) that they only seem sensible within the framework

In his lecture Professor Adolf Portmann, the Basle behaviourist researcher, expressed his views on a fundamental question which concerns both the patient and the doctor. He made some specifically diagnostic points about the manipulation of man as a threat and as an

Because of political and social struggles, the word "manipulation" has acquired negative overtones. Professor Portmann said, "The critical phase in development of the individual is reached when the increase in the rational functions of the brain of the maturing person strengthens the consciousness of this danger and the knowledge of deliberate

"This awakening of critical faculties during puberty is an aspect of the generation conflict. One of the most important social responsibilities is to exploit with the greatest caution all the possibilities of Medicine seems to be developing in cooperation with the younger generation formation of antibodies is the transferdirections: on the one hand there is a ' when it comes to the necessary use of rence of information from the antigen re-

lopment of critical awareness with frank discussion right from the start."

The scientific debate stressed two topics which are directly inter-related: immunology and questions concerning organ transplantation. Auto-immunity reactions had already been fully discussed in Heidelberg last September at the congress of the Association of Federal Republic Natural Researchers and Doctors. Nothing was added to this discussion in West Berlin.

The greatest difficulties, especially as far as heart transplants are concerned as the Cape Town surgeon Professor Christian Barnard emphasised - are stillcaused by the rejection of foreign tissue. Professor Barnard pointed out that only such operations. This means that if it were not for this attempt to save them, these patients would certainly die.

Professor D. Jachertz of the Hanover Medical School recalled a problem which has still not been satisfactorily solved. He said that the prerequisite for the deliberate suppression of antibody synthesis is detailed knowledge of the stages leading up to the formation of antibodies.

"An important characteristic of the lendency towards general medicine; here manipulation; and to counter the deve- cognising call to the antibody synthesing

cell. Two types of antibody synthesis are differentiated: primary and secondary forms. The inter-reaction of macrophages and antibody-synthesising cells is one of the primary reactions. Through a solective, recognition mechanism the antigen is combined with macrophages and synthesised by a very complicated biochemical process." Thus, recognition of the antigen and antibody synthesis take place in 

During a platform discussion which. surprisingly, did not include leading Federal Republic heart surgeons - for example, Professor Derra (Düsseldorf) or Professor Zencker (Munich) - it was stated that there was little hope of constructing an artificial heart.

As far as organ transplants are concerned! to date one cannot say much more than that the transplantation of a kidney from one identical twin to the other is not experimental medicine but a method of treatment with an almost hundredper-cent success record.

Finally, Professor Hartmann reminded his audience that the concept of immuno-suppressive treatment was a very recent idea. Only in 1900 Paul Ehrlich talked about the body's liability to destroy its own tissue. Since then, commented the professor, numerous examples of auto-immunological processes have been discovered. They cause very varied manifestations of disease. For instance, it has been noted that the development of cancer metastasis can be stooped through auto-immunity -(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 3 June 1969)

#### TOWN DESIGN

## Town and road and highway planning are inter-dependent

Either the future of transport will ged for eighty years and the railway train determine the future of our cities of the has remained basically the same for 150 other way round. Transport and town years. Yet a thorough improvement in planning are certainly mutually depen-

In a metropolitan conurbation population density cannot be increased unless modes of transport are provided to keep pace with developments.

Meaningful transport facilities can only be provided where urban quantities of goods and people make their improvement both necessary and economic.

The connection between the two has not always been acknowledged. All too often local authorities have beavered

Süddeursche Zeitung

away at building, for instance, new underground railway lines not to areas where there are already a fair number of residents and jobs but to parts of town where next to no one lives and where there are intentions in the foreseeable future of

Together with any number of tactical, political, financial and short-sighted considerations the reason for this illogical outlook is the concept of unravelling urban overpopulation, a concept that is anchored in legislation and still rife in the minds of town planners.

At the moment it is just not possible to regulate urban development along projected mass transport facilities so as to ensure that at stops and stations at least highly concentrated sub-centres with as large a population and number of shops as possible within a samil area.

Even the amendment to the building land utilisation regulations recently passed only made recommendations for the improvement of city-centre building land utilisation and does not represent a breakthrough in thought and action.

Appropriate importance was attached to the interdependence of town and transport planning at the recent anniversary meeting of Stiddeutsche Zeitung's transport forum.

Another problem that is equally im-portant and equally unsolved is that of linking public transport by road and rail. All concerned have shown far too little imagination so far.

There may be thousands of studies and designs for town cars, coin-operated taxis, moving pavements, express lines in vacuum tubes and cars freely available for the use of any member of the general public within the city limits that are parked and left for the next user after use (an idea that would go a long way towards eliminating the shortage of parking facilities, this).

But to this day no convincing, realistic proposal has been made that would combine the advantages of network facilities (fast, inexpensive, large passenger capacity) with those of individual traffic (no restrictions on time and place) both create the ideal transport system.

The technological gap between earthbound and space travel is already absurd, vation of Ludwigshafen central station is

transport of men, machines and services is needed so more urgently than a survey of the cold, lifeless Moon.

Space research, it is true, does provide a certain spin-off for civilian technology but so far it has done precious little to help improve the situation on the roads.

Maybe some of the difficulties resulting from the continued increase in the amount traffic will solve themselves. Marshall McLuhan, Canada's famous prophet of the TV age, is firmly convinced that in the foreseeable future most of us will no longer have to live within the large city areas to achieve optimum satisfaction of our intellectual and urban requirements."

He reckons that telecommunications (TV, pneumatic post, telephone and videophone) will soon make traditional, factual transport of goods and people largely superfluous. His far-seeing eye has visions of the people of the world being

spread thinly and evenly over the whole surface of the globe.

According to Mr McLuhan media will make the existence of cities unnecessary. Everyone could live in the country again but be well-informed and supplied with goods and services.

Yet as long as this dubious paradise has not materialised the people concerned must see to it that transport here and now is dealt with in such a way that the structures decided on well be adequate for future requirements as well.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 June 1969)

### Unusual office block built at Stade

Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerk, 1 electric power utility, have built unusual regional office block at \$25 small town on the Elbe which will boast a 600-megawatt nuclear per station. The design of the administra block is unique. It is a mixturi bridge-building, shipbuilding and offe gincering.

The supporting framework of a whole building consists of two gips concrete whalebones. Suspended by supports from these parabolic count arches three supporting decks, or stars hang free.

Apart from the supports the stores. are independent of each other aphase no supporting walls. The contractors: liberty to divide up the three floors: sees fit inside the continuous strip to

The first meeting to be held in the building, a conference staged on 12 Ja found the A deck without dividing wi

Samburger @ Abenbblatt

Chairs were hired and the entire floats used as a conference hall. The office wi are to be added at a later stage.

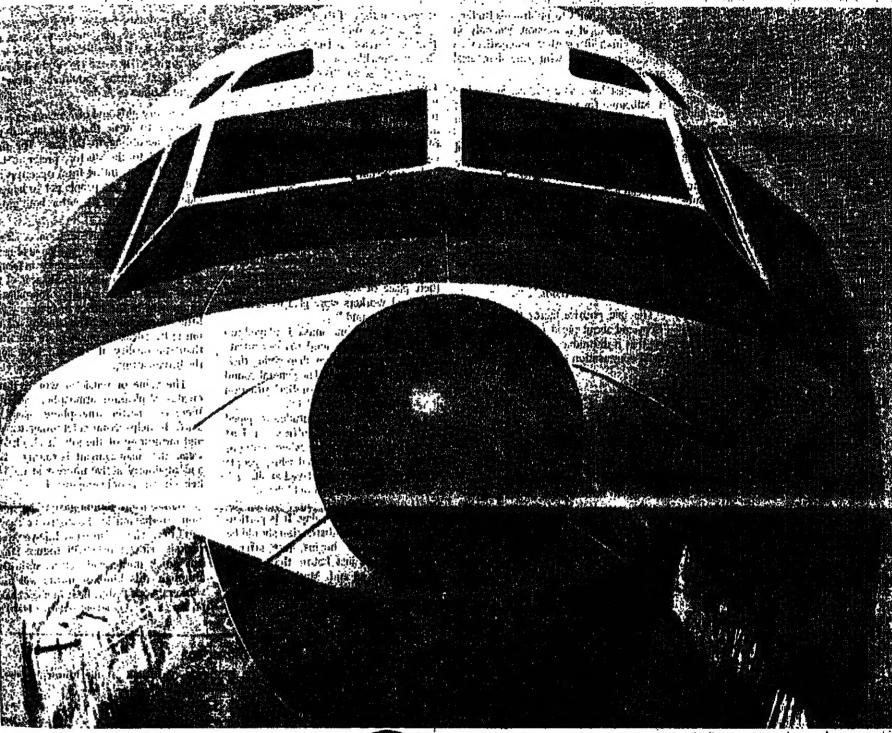
A characteristic design feature of the hanging office gardens are the presum lightweight concrete cross-beams it at intervals of thirteen feet and w above ground for the first time on h this country by special permission dis planning authorities. The enormous we ends make the facade between the white bones anything but monotonous.

Below the A deck and covering alors half the site a transparent ground fig consisting of an entry hall, lecture that and various other ancillary rooms been built. The two lower decks her office accommodation while the top to , consists of an observation pavilion will panoramic view of the surrounding oc try.

From this promenade deck, which it The nucleus of the flyover system, a has uncovered walks, visitors who cannot the reactor will be shown the nuclis. power station. The dome of the reader building will soon be one of the sightsd the Elbe.

(Hamhurger Abendhlatt, 30 May 1969)





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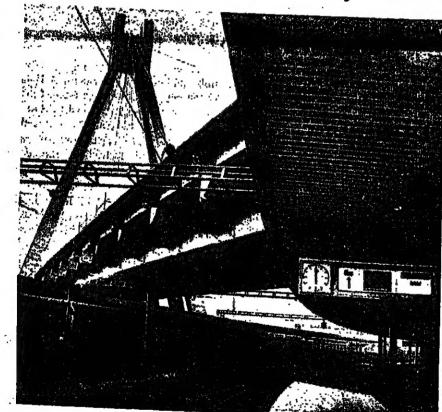
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Ludwigshafen central milway station,

up-to-date facility of its kind in Europe. ollowing Heidelberg and Brunswick. Ludwigshafen is the third city in the Federal Republic of Germany to have an uneconomic central station replaced by a

completely new building. This latest project, which according to the Bundesbahn, German Federal Rail-ways, has been designed with twenty-first century traffic in mind, took seven years. in local and in long-distance traffic and so to complete and cost roughly 250 million

Marks. The technical and architectural inno-In principle the motor car has not chan-that traffic moves at four levels. Train

lines are underground. A tunnel 1.4 miles officially opened by Transport Minister. long is to form the nucleus of a future Georg Leber on 29 May, is considered by underground railway service. Pedestrian specialists to be the most daring and and cycle tracks are also below ground.

At ground level north-south train services move in and out, while twenty feet further up east-west services are dealt with Finally, over and above the railway tracks, an autobahn-type junction-free networks of flyovers keeps motorised traffic on the move.

550-yard steel bridge, is suspended on be allowed into the immediate vicinity dozens of hawsers from a single pylon, that towers 246 feet into the sky and is now one of the sights of Ludwigshafen, a city of chemicals.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 May 1969) (Photo: Robert Häusser)



Pop music came over the loudspeaker as the girls working in a Saarland textiles factory applied themselves to their machines. One of the girls began to sing and took no notice of the young man who walked up and down between the row of machines. He made notes on how the girls worked, how attentive they were to their work, followed their movements on the job and the coordination between the rhythm and the tempo of their work.

The young man was named Glinter Last, a medical student. He walked about among the machines making notes for a doctorate he was writing about music at work. He has finished his thesis and is now Dr Last working at an organisation in Nassau on the River Lahn. His thesis is being published - Musik in der Fertigung (Music in Factories), published by Beuth of Berlin-Frankfurt-Cologne and will give people in the music industry something

Dr Last came to the conclusion after his four-year-long research into the subject that music at work helped produce a good atmosphere at work. He could not find that music at work had a direct influence on increasing productivity.

Apart from the textiles industry Dr Last investigated music in factories producing heavy machinery, electrical equip-ment and precision instruments. His findings were fed into a computer at the University of Saarbrücken. The doctor was that it did reduce the time wasted in

## Unique careers advice centre for the young in Düsseldorf

near future will be able to go to a but only to inform them of the possibilinon-stop cinema and to a centre including ties that are avialable. It is not proposed klosks with taperecorded messages giving that the centre should be available for information about careers. There are more than 100 tapes that, free of charge give information to young people about possible careers and jobs they could take up - between 300 and 400 job possibili-

new information service include gold-sional careers and the centre intends to smiths, glass-blowering work in the church, maintain close connections with ten orgadata computers, inland shipping, opticians, doctors and surgeons,

It is proposed to open the new centre giving information about jobs and careers at the beginning of the school summer holidays and the service will be available to parents, young people and teaching

The project is being supported by organisations in commerce and industry as well as the Federal Republic Labour Office in Nuremberg. It is expected that the project will cost in all something like as regards jobs and careers lie. More 40.000 to 50.000 Marks.

At the centre there will be a library offering literature on careers, an advice bureau and trained careers advisers. A clipping service will monitor press reports on careers for the young and precises will be made available to young people wish- to young people it is intended to open

Young people in Düsseldorf in the very not our intention to advise young people, people who want to change jobs. We are also not working in opposition to career advisers who are already operating. We hope, rather to be a supplementary advice

service to services already in operation." The ultimate aim of the new centre is the work break helps create a good The careers that are described in the to give advice to young people on profesgoal in view.

The centre will also give advice and help to young people suffering from physical incapacities of various sorts.

More than 40 people have been engaged by the centre to operate it. Experts rom commerce and industry are of the view that as many as 60 per cent of young people leaving school to enter the labour market have no idea how best to use their abilities or where their interests should be done during the last months at school to inform young people of the problem of a job that will eventually face

If the experiment in Düsseldorf is successful and proves of use in giving help

#### **MODERN LIVING**

## Music-while-you-work does not increase productivity

sheer monotony of their work.

Dr Last wrote: "From these observa-

But this is not true for everyone. Dr

tions one arrives at the prosaic discovery

Last said: "Music was accepted when the

workers had to do monotonous and

repetitive work that made few mental

demands on the worker. This was as true

of factory workers as of office staff

whose work was boring. But people who

had responsible positions and had diffi-

cult work to do were disturbed by music.

When the mental effort needed for a job

reached a certain level music became a

Commenting on this Dr Last said:

Qualified people complained about the

'row' when piped music was played at

their place of work. On the other hand

untrained workers were glad to have the

disturbing factor."

that workers like music. No more."

tions in various other parts of the world. left their places so as to break up the Dr Last intends to publish his findings for the medical profession generally in "Der Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin", a publication dealing with general medical

Dr Last has stated: "Music at work is no substitute for poor management. Piped music in factories will not aid production methods that are instrinsically bad."

In his article the most catagorical passage reads: "Statements in literature ealing with music in industry fluctutate between a 3 and 20 per cent in increased productivity as a result of this innovation. This figure is not adequately critical. It is impossible to be so definite about production increases as a result of piped music. The increase would nowadays be insignificant when measured against current production methods."

The one positive factor that Dr Last discovered about piped music in factories

background sound." If the background music is played too has also studied over 300 related opera- trivial conversation and the time workers softly then workers tend to concentrate on listening to it rather than giving their attention to their job. The general sound level given when this 'conflict' situation arises is between 3 and 4 DIN.

Despite his critical attitudes to piped music in factories and offices Dr Last considered the frequency when music of this sort should be played while people work if it is going to be played at all.

In his view music should be played, "for from three to six times during the course of the working day. It is particularly important that distraction should be given when work begins, just after a work-break and just before the working day comes to an end. Music played just when the working day begins and after

atmosphere. If music is played just be the working day ends it equally by SPORT workers in a happy frame of mind.

played for about thirty minutes; work begins and after the breakfast and the break at midday. He also see ed that music should be played for: fifteen minutes just before work en an end and perhaps for fifteen after eleven o'clock.

regular times each day.

Factory girls and office worken at to listen to music that is the laterting according to the doctor, prefer to the shins for amateur athletics. national songs, music from operating Manufacturers, and not only the two

Dr Last gave consideration in his to the cost of doing so. He was alt equipment in the office or factory ar little consequence. The quality of the broadcasting.

creates a pleasant atmosphere and t there is a better atmosphere among staff. It helps counteract inner tenso and monotony of the job. It also hash value that management is taking a km and obviously active interest in the walbeing of the people employed.

Dr Last suggested that music shan

The doctor warned that it waste' dangeraous to play music too often was to play it too little and to play of routine. The total two and a haof piped music should be play

played in offices and factories in the sums of money in athletics. view that high quality reproduce comment that they do not propose to music broadcast is much more impose er, notes that the joy has gone out of than the quality of the equipment in investing money in amateur athletics.

The value of music at work is that

but quick music will act as an imits! although this kind of music will me workers work faster. Beat increases block (Handelsblatt, 6 June 199

## IAAF decision catches Munich Olympics organisers on the hop

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Twenty million Marks, maybe even 25, have been added to the bill of the 1972 Munich Olympics. This time the organisers are not to blame. They have been aught on the hop by a decision made by the International Amateur Athletics Fe-

From 1 May 1970, the IAAF has ruled, brand names and insignia of whatever kind must disappear from internamusic, according to Dr Last. The a thoughts the ruling proves to be a kick in tional events for good. On second

military music. As people get to ken firms in Herzogenaurach, near Erlangen, elderly they seem to prefer both 51 that between them dominate the world market for track shoes, will end the advertising allocations that in the past vey to the question of the value of numbers been used to invest considerable

Omega, the Swiss watchmakers, coolly continue on the existing basis. Berg, the Nuremberg sports equipment manufactur-Adidas and Puma, track shoe manufacturers, give to understand that their lawyers are working on the subject.

So far the Munich planners have been aware of the irritation felt by track shoe manufacturers but it has not affected them directly. Now the shortsightedness due IAAF has made mincement of their

Omega, for instance, are in future to Management should give special attention insist on payment in full for every single tion to the music chosen to be right tervice they render to sport. At Mexico during the 'music-while-you and City the Swiss watchmakers spent five periods, slow music will induce fair million Marks of their own money on personnel and electronic equipment, and that was only the beginning.

Heide Rosendahl shows her paces

at Leverkusen meet

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

money must also be spent on data processing machinery and electronic scoreboards, "If Munich is reckoning on spending about twenty million Marks," says Omega spokesman Leu, "we can only say that this is a sensible figure."

The Swiss also point out with some annoyance that over the last five years they have spent twenty million Marks on research and development of high-quality equipment for measuring and evaluating performances in sports contests. For this reason alone there could be no talk of mere advertising,

Omega are yet to decide on an official reaction to the IAAF decision. The management are reconsidering their policy towards sport. Omega spokesman in Biel state, and they are certain that Longines. their competitors, will do the same.

The victims of the IAAF ruling are in any case closing ranks. At Berg of Nuremberg the management were delighted to hear of the massive threats made by Biel. "In the past we have considered our trade mark not as an advertisement but as a sign of first-rate quality," Herr Morava of Berg comments.

Berg, however, saw the way the wind was blowing some time ago. "At Mexico City," Herr Morava reveals, "our trade marks were painted over. We took it without saying a word."

For the time being the Nuremberg firm, which claims to have invested considerable sums of money in new develop-In addition to time-measuring devices ments, is to stop additional expenditure.

Heide Rosendahl, gorgeous 22-year-old

PT student and pentathlon ace, is on the

world record warpath. The favourite at

Mexico City, she suffered from an upset

stomach and had to look on as Ingrid

Becker, several years her senior and also

often dogged by bad luck, this time won

rival lngrid and the Russians who is who.

A few weeks ago in Leverkusen Heide

notched up a new world record (running

the new 100 metres hurdles as against the

previous 80), scoring 4,995 points. On 1

June in Heidelberg she battled against the

phalanx of Soviet athletes and came

home to score a new world record of

Olympic gold she failed to win at Mexico

City, but what does it matter? At 22 she

is young enough to have good prospects

at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, and she

is hardly likely to suffer from an upset

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 June 1969)

stomach after eating Bavarian fare.

Helde Rosendahl, unlucky in Mexico City

but rearing to go in Munich in 1972

She has amply avenged herself for the

5,023 points.

Now it is Heide's turn to show her

the Olympic gold at Aztec stadium.

"As far as we are concerned the joy has been taken out of the whole business.' Berg are not yet costing for the Munich Olympics but are determined to sell their gymnastics, athletics and boxing equipment at the full retail price only.

Berg also forecast another danger. Inwill gain a greater share of the market. Europe. "That," they reckon, "can only harm sport." Berg certainly have as little intention as have the track shoe manufacturer of removing their trade marks and Adidas and Puma refuse point blank to manufacture all-white track shoes for international tournaments as demanded by the IAAF.

Berg are also convinced that the IAAF ruling was motivated by more than shortsightedness. "We have the impression that the intention is to give foreign competitors, who up to now have not stood a chance, a new opportunity," Berg spokesman Morava reckons. So does Horst

Dassler, who even claims to have sound proof that this is the case.

Dassler intends to file a libel suit against IAAF representative Adriaan Paulen for saying that "someone should get hold of the two Dassler brothers by the scruff of the neck and pack them off to Siberia." (The two brothers are the bosses of the rival firms, Adidas and Puma.)

Paulen also gave vent to his disliking for the whole business by making another allegation. Because imitations of track shoes made in this country are manufactured in Red China Paulen reckons that the Federal Republic firms have their wares made on the cheap in China and expensive, poor-quality foreign products sell them at a horrendous profit in

The track shoe manufacturers, who were the main targets of the IAAF ban, are hitting back in no uncertain terms. The manufacturers affected aim to get together and their company lawyers can already report initial successes,

"There is no ruling on the colour of track shoes in IAAF regulations," Horst Dassler comments. "What is more, the IAAF council propose to make their ruling binding as of 1 May 1970. Yet the decision must first be ratified by the full assembly of the federation and it does not meet until 1 August 1970."

## Must we bid farewell to two great decathlon stars?

Athletics Association (DLV), who between 1962 and 1968 won nine out of a possible twelve medals at Olympic Games and European championships, coming to an abrupt close?

Two events make this question an urgent one. At the Heidelberg athletics international this country was convincingly defeated by the Soviet Union and in Austria Joachim Kirst of Potsdam is reported to have scored a near-world-record number of points,

Were there no longer any hopes of sterling performances by world recordholder Kurt Bendlin and Olympic silver medallist Hans-Joachim Walde, both of this country and both sadly missed at Heidelberg (although they could still not have snatched victory from the claws of defeat), the answer to the initial question could only be a sobering "yes."

Joachim Kirst, who is by no means East Berlin's only hope for the decathlon at the European championships at Athens, Nikolai Avilov, victor at Heidelberg and a championship hope not only in the decathlon, and Viktor Chelnakov, who is of virtually the same standard, all have age on their side. Kirst, 22, Chelnakov, 21, and Avilov, twenty, are exactly the right age to make an indelible impres-

Among the ageing ranks of the DLV's band of decathion specialists the age group of the youngsters from Potsdam, Odessa and Moscow is poorly represented. Hans Oberbeck, the newly appointed decathlon trainer, is the last man to blame. Oberbeck took over from his successful predecessor, Priedel Schirmer, at the worst possible moment.

Oberbeck, once a European championship medallist himself, has to pay for past errors of omission, mistakes for which he has no personal responsibility. First and (Photo: Nordbild) foremost, youth trainers will insist on an

Are the great days of the decathlon outmoded, far too simple programme of stars of the Federal Republic Amateur events that acts as a brake on perform-

> Money is another problem. There was never enough of it to promote youngsters in the same way as Friedel Schirmer's A group was promoted. Now that the trained-out generation of von Moltkes, Bocks and Beyers is torn from injury to injury and logs further and further behind its former bests this enforced neglect bommerangs back on the DLV.

Eager to emulate the decathlon successes of Willi Holdorf, Werner von Moltke, Hans-Joachim Walde and Kurt Bendlin, any number of youngsters would like to try their hand at the decathlon but they may well grow far fewer in number.

#### Too few opportunities

Most of them come from small athletics clubs and have far too few opportunities to extend themselves under the supervision of ideals and trainers Willi Holdorf and Werner von Moltke, even in many cases being short of the necessary

"Hardly any of my lads have fibreglass poles of their own," says Willi Holdorf. "Yet many of them are particularly good at the pole vault." His lament followed a youth decathion tournament.

The Federal Republic rowing eights, which together with the decathlon specialisrs have been the pride and joy of athletics fans in this country for the past decade, have gained financial support until Munich.

Decathion specialists have lived too much from hand to mouth and even then there is not always enough. Heidelberg could well be the starting signal for a long downhill trek. What a thing to happen before the Munich Olympics, at which the decathlon is to be paid special attention in field and track events!

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 4 June 1969)

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